# The Times-Dispatch.

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THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1903.

#### A POST MORTEM.

Our Washington correspondent in dis-cussing the defeat of the Aldrich bill says that aside from all questions as to the merits of the measure, the Democrats presented the strongest argument: that the advocates could not overcome the objections of the feature of the bill which allowed the loaning of governmen funds to banks at one and one-half per cent., while banks could loan the money at six per cent.

If the advocates of the Aldrich bill were not able to meet this objection they must have been Ignorant, indeed. Several days ago we printed a communication from a well known bahker in Richmond, in which he raised me objection that the bill would make it unprofitable for banks to use government deposits unless there should be some concession in the rate of interest to be charged, or in the class of securities to be held as collateral. Our correspondent raised the following objections to the bill:

In the first place, he recommends imposing not less than one and one-half per cent, tax on government deposits in national banks, while the government bonds held as security for deposits pay the barks less than one and three-fourths per cent, per annum; and as the reserve banks have to keep from fifteen per cent. to twenty-five per cont. re-serve against these deposits, they would, under the passage of this measure, find government deposits a loss to them-

Again, railroad bonds which could be Again, railroad bonds which could be taken as security would not pay more than three and one-half per cent. per annum, and the presumption is that they would not be taken at anywhere near the price at which they should be taken, and the amounts of same deposits would have to be so large that it would leave no profit to the banks even at that. His bill provides that outside of government bonds, no bonds shall be taken other than those of railroads that have paid dividends of as much as four per cent. per annum for a period of ten consecutive years past.

This would exclude all the southern trunk lines, sich as the Atlantic Coast

trunk lines, such as the Atlantic Coast Line, Louisville and Nashville and the Southern Railway, (which are as good as the northern roads), as none of these roads has paid dividends of four per cent. Per annum for ten consecutive years past; and although the Richmond ond Petersburg Railroad, the Petersburg and Petersburg Railroad, the Petersburg and Petersburg Railroad, the Petersburg Railroad, and the Wilmingston and Wel-don Railroad, which are now constituent parts of the Atlantic Coast Line system, have paid regularly avidends of at least four per cent, per annum for about twenty years past, they would be barrod because they are no longer individual roads.

roads.

In fact, there would be a great many roads in the North which would also be excluded under this bill, such as the Baltimore and Ohlo, Northern Pacific, Union Pacific and the Central Pacific, Union Pacific and the Central Pacific, and, many roads whose stocks are selling above par.

So you see how much this would curtail the amount of bonds to be taken by the Secretary of the Treasury as security against deposits. The amount would necessarily be very small.

As stated in the first part of my letter, this requirement would cut down the bonds to those of the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Illinois Central and the New York Central, which sell on a basis of less than three and one-half per cent. So deducting net loss of one-half per cent, interest on deposits, and considering that the banks have to keep from fifteen per cent, to twenty-five per cent, reserve out of the said government deposits, the profit left to the banks would be very small; and under the circumstances I do not think they would be willing to run the risk of buying the bonds and taking the deposits, which would lessen, instead of increase the medium of exchange.

It must be remembered that these con-

would lessen, instea medium of exchange.

It must be remembered that these government deposits are "subject to check," yet under this bill they were to be protected by gilt-edged securities deposited with the government as coljateral, and they were to pay an interest of not less than one and one-half per cent. Is there a business man in Rich mond who would not jump at a proposi tion of this sort from a local bank? It is not the custom of Richmond banks to pay any interest whatever on deposits subject to check." A few of the banks there pay a small interest on "dally balances," but they do not secure deposits by putting up bonds as collateral Again, Democratic Senators should have known that except in times of scarce money the big banks of the country lend at a much smaller rate of interest than six per cent. Call loans in New York in times of easy money bring from one and one-half to three per cent., and there is much complaint now because in the present stress five per cent, is demanded on time loans. But suppose the banks would make a good profit on government deposits under the Aldrich plan, would it not be better for

and get no interest whatever? For our part, we have seen absolutely no argument against the Aldrich bill. It seemed to us to be a wise and necessary provision to meet an emergency, and it was a great mistake to

the government to get one and one-half

per cent, interest on its surplus than to

keep the money in the treasury vaults

activities of trade and at a time when the government has in its treasury far more money than it has any need for.

## TENCY.

In his lotter to Mr. Clarke Howell, of the Atlanta Constitution, on negro ap-pointments, President Rossevelt said that he could not treat more color as a bar to holding office any, more than he could so treat creed and birthplace-always providing that the applicant is a worthy and well-behaved American citizen.
"Just as little," he added, "will I treat t as conferring a right to hold office."

The New York Sun reproduces and ommends this statement from the President, but says that unless changed his view it does not represent his real atfitude toward the negro. Sun recalls that in a letter published by Mr. Roosevelt on November 27, 1902, he

"It is and should be my "It is and should be my consistent policy in every State, where the numbers warranted it, to recognize colored men of good repute and standing in making appointments to office. " " It seems to me that it is a good thing from every standpoint to let the colored man know that if he shows in a marked degree the qualities of good cittzenship—the qualities which a white man we feel are entitled to reward—then he will not be cut off from all hope of similar reward."

The President may be deceiving himself; t is a habit that most of us have. But it is clearly shown in the extract last quoted that he is disposed to recognize the negro as such and to confer office upon him because he is a negro. 'There in the Fifteenth Amendment, for protect the negro from discrimination in wight of a citizen to vote shall not denied on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude. This enactment was for the special benefit of the negro, but nothing is said about his right to hold office. An effort to engraft that provision on the amendment was de-

#### VIRGINIA'S CALL.

In defending that clause in the Constitution of Virginia which restricts the suffrage our contention as patriotic Virginians is that it was necessary to rid urselves of the menace and demoralization of the negro vote. We did not fear negro domination. We had learned how to control the negro vote. But we did fear the evil effects of the methods that many claimed it was necessary to employ. An so a Constitutional Convention was called and a suffrage plan adopted which has most effectually purged the voting lists. Our defense is that nothing short of a revolutionary measure could accomplish the reform, and that, now that the cause is removed, our elections shall be pure. If this is not done; if there is fraud or if there is reasonable suspicion of fraud and corruption in our elections hereafter, our last state will be worse than the first, for there is now not even a pretext for it.

But the Constitution cannot do it all,

We must have a pure elections law. It must be a radical measure, guarding the ballot box and the franchise at every point and it must be rigidly enforced. Pass the Barksdale bill.

who is the author of the bill; we care not whose name it bears. It would be quite as acceptable to us by any other name. But that is the right sort of a bill, and we hope it will pass without opposition. Let the General Assembly serve notice on the people, on voters, on candidates and on election officers that fraud and trickery and bribery will not be tolerated, and that those who try it will surely be punished to the full extent of the law. We need a law that will be as a stern and unmistakable edict of the Commonwealth. We need a law so drastic that it will leave no room for doubt and will be a warning to all who would commit a sacrilege.

Especially should we serve notice that the corrupting influence of money must never more be permitted in a Virginia election.

Pass the Barksdale bill.

### ELECTION OF SENATORS.

In olden times it was well enough for United States Senators in Congress to be elected by the General Assembly. But ness training is good for everybody, and the good old custom has been so shame-girls who work in the department stores Temple Beth-El, New York, has just lessly abused that it is no longer good, and the people must take matters in heir own hands.

The Senate, it would appear, will never give the people an opportunity of vot-ing upon such an amendment, but there is another alternative. Article V of the Federal Constitution provides that "The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to the Constitution, or, on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, &c. A movement has been started to call such a convention, and a resolution committing Virginia to the proposition has been introduced in the General Assembly, Other States will not and the United States Senate will see by and by that the people are in earnest.

## RICHMOND'S BANKS.

What other city in the United States anywhere in Nashville's class will show anywhere in Nashville's class will show a growth in its bank deposits of \$4,00,000 in five years? This is a real test of a city's commercial growth, for deposits—that is, the money of the people—are the vitalizing force, the life-blood of commerce.—Nashville American.

That's a good statement, but we

see it and go it three times better, On December 15th, 1896, the bank deposits of Richmond amounted to \$10,089,-051.35; on September 15th, 1902, to \$21, 887.049.09. It will be seen from this that our deposits more than doubled during that period. The increase was \$12,000,000 or 118 per cent., and this large increase in deposits enabled the banks and trust companies to augment their accommodations to customers in the way of loans and discounts more than \$5,000,000, or 73 per cent,

### LIQUOR AT THE CAPITOL

at a time when money is needed in the be, those who may try to have it repealed will find that their job is no

Joko. All over the land it is apparent that THE PRESIDENT'S INCONSIShas existed heretofore." Ultra temperance sentiment favors prohibition, while conservative sentiment supports regulation and restraint, with

places, hours and other conditions.

It is said that "Congressmen will now about with their whiskey bottles in their pockets." We doubt it. The would overlook that sort of thing. In most election districts where contests mado the Congressman usually who is in the habit of carrying a whiskey flask in his pocket will be easily crushed.

It is the bounden duty of Congressman-as of other people-to respect the laws Congress has made.

#### LABORERS AND SERVANTS

One hundred thousand negroes are wanted in the Transvaal to work in the mines. An effort has been made to get them from Central Africa, but without success. The mining companies are now looking to China and to the negro population of the United States for a sup-But we tell them needn't look to this country for relief. The demand here exceeds the supply. And in Africa, we guess, they have never paid as good wages as we have paid here in America.

All over the United States labor is scarce. That is particularly true with respect to farm hands and female do-Women, cooks, washers nurses and maids, find no delay or difficulty in obtaining situations. For cooks especially there is great clamor. We are told that is is so throughout the land. In St. Louis hundreds of well-to-do familles have abandoned housekeeping and gone to living in family hotels. In this city many families would follow that suit if there were family hotels to go Such hotels are now a desiderata in most of our cities, but with the want of them will come a supply in time. But those hotels will not satisfy the needs of the poor, nor of persons who have large families of children.

President Roosevelt pleads for large families, but they are not desired in fints and in hotels-unless indeed the children are exceptionally quiet good.

Why this great dearth of farm hands and domestic servants? Special reasons may control in special localities, but the prevailing business prosperity is most accountable for it,

we think. The manufacturing industries are employing more men and women, more girls and boys than of old. Hence the

drain on the farming population. More city families employ-or want to employ-servants than heretofore. And in proportion, as men make better livings for themselves, the less they are inclined to see their womenfolk doing household drudgery for themselves or

for others. What is the remedy? We do not know, unless it be family

hotels, and they would bring relief only to well-to-do people. Won't the time come when more of the family cooking and washing will have to be done off the premises, and when wives and daughters of persons of moderate means will be compelled to

assume a large portion of the house-

### DEPARTMENT STORES.

At a reception given by leading women at Tuxedo the other night, Mrs. Flor once M. Stowell, who is employed in a department store, declared that an experience in a great New York store in these days was a liberal education to a girl, and was bound to be improving mentally, physically and financially, very experience, she said, of meeting the different sorts of people was in it self a great broadening influence, and the systematization of the business of the store could not but have its effect in making a young woman systematic and economical in her own expenditures of time and industry.

There is no denying the fact that busiget good training. But it would be much better for them and for society if all the girls could have their training at home. In this prosperous land every working man ought to be able to earn enough to keep his daughters in comfort without sending them out to earn a livelihood in the stores or elsewhere.

We ventured to remark a few days ago that the Watts liquor law in North Carolina, which forbids the sale or manufacture of whiskey anywhere in the State except in incorporated towns that have not gone "dry," had some, weak points which those who desire to risk its violation would be quick to find. It seems that this is not only true, as has been shown, but there are some loop-holes through which distillers and others who so desire may be able to evade the law legally. That the would-be evadors have discovered at least one of these loop holes is shown by the fact that the Legislature, jn its closing hours, is flooded with applications asking that small communities and straggling settlements that have grown up around distilleries here and there throughout the State be incorporated and called towns. Quite a number of cross-road bar-rooms in the country about which are two or three or more houses are asking to be made 'towns', by special enactment in order that the bar-rooms and distilleries that are already flourishing in the proposed 'corporate limits' may remain in full blast. We should presume that the temperance sentiment which forced the Legisla ture to make the Watts law will prove strong enough to keep the same body "incorporating" mountain distil

The Missouri Legislature has had besary provision to meet an emergency, and it was a great mistake to defeat it. Since has friday the sub-treasury that from the banks nearly \$4.000.

The Missouri Legislature has had before it a bill known as the "flirtation be sold in the Capitol at Washington.

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The Missouri Legislature has had before it a bill known as the "flirtation of the making and be sold in the same and school firting between young men and school of this change was offered and plucking the banks and plucking the banks and plucking the banks are located. It has been defeated, al
The Missouri Legislature has had before it a bill known as the "flirtation of the making and bill." It is now a law that no liquous shall fore it a bill known as the "flirtation of the making and bill." It is said the amendment which has affected this change was offered and alouted as a "joke," However toat may be a summaries at the summaries are located. It has been defeated, al
The Missouri Legislature has had before it a bill known as the "flirtation bill." It was designed to put a stop to firting between young men and school plants are located. It has been defeated, al
The Missouri Legislature has had be-fore it a bill known as the "flirtation ment at Richmend.

Newport News Press: A new establishment as flechmend.

Newport News Pre

leries and cross-road bar-rooms.

though it was asked for by the dent of the famale college at Lexington and endorsed by letters from nearly every femals college in the State. It is said that the conditions at Lexington were almost intelerable, as the girl students could not go on the street without being subject to ungentlemanly con-duct on the part of the boys and some of the older residents, and for this reason the president of the institution appealed for relief through legislation.

The presidents and other officers of Vinginia female schools do not need special laws to protect their girls from the attentions of dudes. There are sumcient laws on the books already, and when these and moral sussion fall they have recourse to bird shot and a single barrelled shotgun.

Congress has made provision for the construction of five battleships and two treaning ships and one training brig. It has also provided for doubling the number of cadets at Annapolis and increasing the enlisted men of the navy by 8,000. These and other Items, together with this year's work to be done at the government's navy yards, and expenses of the navy, make up a bill of over 980.000,000

As we understand it, this year's congressional appropriation bill does not contain an item for a new postoffice building in New York city. The money is not needed yet, for a site has not been selected, but it looks as though the postoffice will be housed in a wing of that enormously large passenger depot which the Pennsylvania Railroad Company purposes building in connection with its tun-

Persons who grave admission to the swellest society in New York are known to be willing to pay \$100,000 for a parterre box in the Metropolitan Opera House, but no present holder will sell. It is doubtful, the newspapers say, if any boxholder would sell for \$125,000

Guilford county, N. C., is going to give a practical demonstration of the only way known among men and nations to get good roads. Guilford proposes to raise \$300,000 by a bond issue to be expended in making her roads good.

A Wilmington, N. C., alderman got frunk, interferred with the firemen who were extinguishing a blaze, got in jail for his pains and is now confronted with impeachment proceedings. Strenuousness personified. Wilmington is not in the Nash-David

son monument fight now on in North Carolina, being willing to let Raleigh, Charlotte, etc., do all the scrapping and have all the monuments.

The chorus girls who invaded Wall Street the other day were perhaps the first of their sex to prove their utter lack of fear of bulls, bears and such

Norfolk proposes to show her faith in the great Jamestown Exposition scheme by chipping in \$200,000, as much as the State of Virginia has been asked for. Good for The Cummins redistricting bill is seri-

ously threatened with demise before it can even have the pleasure of occupying a pigeon hole, Pittsylvania county's supervisors be-

lieve in working the machine to its fullest capacity, the road machine we mean. The Chicago was not big enough for the

great Crowninshield. He wanted whole Illinois. Mighty man this Mr. "Crunshell."

Andrew Carnegie likes tall men. He admits that he is a big man, but regrets that he isn't a tall one.

The ministers propose to do some lively moving before they permit any Sunday fast moving on the speedway.

### Personal and General.

Curtis J. Lyons, the territorial meteor-clogist, has begun the sending of daily reports of weather observations from Honolulu to Washington by request from the United States Weather Bureau.

Secretary Moody, of the navy, will leave Washington in a few days for a long trip in the West Indies.

Temple Beth-El, New York, has just been called to the presidency of the Hebrew Union College, of Cincinnati, O.

Temple Prime, the well-known con-chologist, and author of a number of works on the subject of genealogy, died at Huntington, L. I., last week.

A bill appropriating \$9,000 for a life-sized statue of Frances E. Willard was passed by both houses of the Illinois Legislature on Tuesday. It is to be placed in Statuary Hall, in Washing-ton. President James, of Northwestern Uni-

President James, of Notawase agreet versity, has outlined plans for a great celebration in Chicago at the bicenten-nial of John Wesley, to last one week, to which prominent Methodists from all over the world are to be invited.

Among the many singular provisions in the will of Professor Sylvester Waterhouse, of Washington University, was a bequest of \$25,000 to Washington University, which shall not be available until the year 20000 and not then unless the principal and interest amount to \$1,000,000. He gave \$5,000 to the Missouri Historical Boolety in 1001, with the understanding that the principal and interest must remain untouched until 1050.

President Loubet has arranged to visit Algeria in April. He will make a tour nland as far as Oran and Constantine.

## Remarks About Richmond.

Mannassas Journal:
The Richmond gentleman who got
Senator Martin in a "box" in their postoffice squabble ought to open the "box"
before they proceed further.

Norfolk Virginian-Filoti Richmond is to have another carnival this spring. And yet Richmond swore off a year ago with all the vigor that comes of a next morning head.

Fredericksburg Star:
Senator Martin seems to have pleased
some Richmond people and displeased
others, but it takes a remarkable and
extraordinary public man to please all
of the people. Suffice to say that the
Senator did his duty as he saw it and
in doing it materially helped the city of
Richmond.



## The Man ABOUT TOWN

DAILY DIARY, MARCH STH.

6 A. M.—Started to build the fire.

1 F. M.—Built it.

MORALI Don't always let everything go up in smoke.

Little Willie's just eleven.

But he's on his way to heaven;
For he went to light the fire.

In the absence of Maris!

And he used the can of oli—

Willie didn't like to toil.

A trip along the line in Manchester is worth a transfer at Seventh and Main to the Huil-Street car.

For there is, first of all, the heanging out place for up-town Councilmen and all-around good fellows at Moore & Burke's, where all the gossip that is going around may be landed and added to before one reaches Bowon's.

At this place, if a fellow has the change to draw his breath in the rush and hurry of things, he may learn what is going on in Chesterfield county and Swansboro.

Then the easy-going courtesy that

and hurry of things, he may learn what is going on in Chesterield county and Swansboro.

Then the easy-going courtosy that hangs around Washington & Barly's drug store stares one in the face with a smile that makes him feel like going back in the next fifteen minutes to get another box of pills.

And Mr. Toney's clientele have all the political tips. They can tell the exact date upon wrich Congressman Lamb will send out his annual packages of seeds, and they know what the Legislature is going to do next.

While Billiy Carter knows the pedigree of every horse in the mandane sphere, and Alderman Abbott knows the history of everybody in the poor house, for he's chairman of the committee.

We wouldn't miss Walter Smith, of the Fire Department, for he's a good follow to verify what the others say, and the police station is always full of good follows full of news.

And at the jumping-off place is Dr. Woisiger's, who can write poetry and there are many whom we many not have named who are just as bubbling over with information as the others, and we can prove it all by John Bagley, who knows.

knows.

All the Elks are beginning to save up to go to Baltimore to attend the meet-ng of the Grand Lodge. And go are we. We wouldn't miss that thing for any-

We wouldn't miss that thing for any thing, for we want to see Archie Burke chosen grand secretary, and we are going to whoop things up for him in the Monumental City; and, when it comes to whooping up, we know how

comes to whooping up, we know how to whoop.

Along with the Elks will go a whole lot of private citizens, for a grand lodge meeting of the Elks is worth the while of anybody's trip.

Our good friend, Roochiccioli, got a letter from Cleveland the other day

with this inscription:
"Bocchicciati Brothers, Richmond, Va.
"Bocchicciati Brothers, Postmaster

"Bocchicciati Broihers, Richmond, Va.:
"The astute minion of Postmaster
Knight knew what it meant, for many
a time had he stood under the friendly
shade of Rocchiccioli's awning to keep
out of the wet, while waiting for a
South Side car to come along.
So he ups and takes the letter to him,
which, when the interior of the envelope
was exposed, turned out to be for the
man to whom the letter was taken.
We have good men at our postoffice,
and few letters or astray.

We have good men at and few letters go astray.

him do it.

ilm do it."
"Shrewd old Yankse, I fancy."
At this point Mr. Van Nostrand en-

ered the room.

## +<del>++++++++++++++++++++++</del>+ Grend of Thought In Dixie Land

<del>\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*</del> Knoxville Sentinel: According to Senstor Clay, of Georgia, the Cuban reciprocity treaty contemplates a great benefit to the commerce of the South. Wonder if the administration didn't make a mistake in conceiving a measure so favorable to this section?

Montgomery Advertiser: "I'll roar you as gently as any suckling dove" might have been the Shakespearian motto adopted by Senator Tillman as a prelude to his speech the other day. He really surprised the Senate by making, for him, a very temperate speech.

Birmingham News: It may be the politiclans' game in the House at Washing-ton now, but the business men of the country are watching the game from the bleacheries, and their views may later take the form of ballots.

Nashville American: The President made in good speech in New York Thursday evening at the meeting in memory of John Wesley. It was an inspiring speech and one to be read by "men desirous to live in the soft places of the earth and to walk easily on life's journey." Such a speech will stimulate them to high endeavor.

Dallas News: President Roosevelt has Dallas Nows: Fresident Mossovet has appointed fower colored men to office than President McKinley appointed. The country is just beginning to appreciate the wonderful inct which enabled Mr. McKinley to avoid difficulties.

Kinley to avoid difficulties.

Savannah News: Mr. Bryan seems more concerned about having the Kansas City platform endorsed than about the success of the Democratic party in 1904. The reason is probably that it was his personal influence that secured the adoption of that platform. He would like the party to pay him the compliment of saying that he was right then and of recognizing his greatness as a statesman by following him again, It is practically cortain that he will not be gratified. While almoring to Democratic principles, the national convention in 1904 will endeavor to make a platform and have a toket that will command the support of a majority of the voters.

Memphis Commercial-Appeal: The Republican party would miss Senator a man more than the Democracy would.

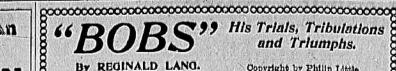
The Henderson Gold Leaf says:

### North Carolina Sentiment.

The Henderson Gold Leaf says:
It is said that since the law was
passed dividing murder into degrees that
orime has increased 25 per cont. in North
Carolina. Under the existing law,
which requires premeditation to be established, it is difficult to convict a person of capital offense no matter how
attroclous the crime may be. Let us
return to first principles.

The Greenville Reflector does not hesitate to speak right out in the following

fashion;
Just think of the possibility of having to choose between Hearst and Roosevelt for the presidency! Great snakes!
What a magnificent place to take to the woodsl The Wilmington Messenger says:



ters.

CHAPTER XV.

"BOBS" His Trials, Tribulations and Triumphs.

By REGINALD LANG. Copyright by Philip Little. med you in our business, and it you don't come back yourself, why, look out that we don't bring you back by force, it I don't think it is quite fair, after all i did for you, to cut and run to some one who never did a thing for you till you had the luck to save his daughter. I've stood it protty nearly as long as I mean to, but look out if you don't turn up soon. You will find us at the old place. Come at once. "Himmen"

"I don't know, sir, I am sure, and I can't imagine what I could have done with him, and why I cannot remember what I did I don't know."

"O, that is easily explained, my boy. The doctor tells me that yours is not a rare case, and that it is quite possible that you may at some future time have it all return to you." "Woll, boys, I've seen the lad, and it's. Bobs sure enough. He is unconscious, as yet, though the doctor says that that is in all probability only temporary."
"How can we know anything about his doings? I should like to hear from him." said Reddie. "The doctor is going to write me at the farm up in Vermont." London winks ad and smiled at the others."

How are you going to get the let-"O, that's all right. I have a friend up near Burlington, and I shall write him to call for and forward to me all letters that he may get."
"I've got to have that boy back soon, that's flat." Reddle looked vory determined, and more or loss ugly.
"You can't get him back till the hospital discharges him, so that settles that, old man. Mr. Van Nostrand is going to look after him, they say. Perhaps he will take a shine to the boy and then where will yo be, you can't claim him?"

it all return to you."
"I'm sure I hope it may. What do you take it that this person means to do, sir? Abduct me, if I do not turn up at the 'old place?"
"I't certainly reads that way, does it

not?"

"It struck me so. As I do not know where the 'old place' is, I do not see how I can comply with the gentleman's polite invitation."

"No; you are in an awkward position, "No; you are in an awkward position, but you must take some precautions if there is anyone who intends to take you by force, as they threaten to. You'd better be careful how you go out at night, and I should advise you to ride overywhere after dark."

"I will do as you suggest, though it hardly seems possible that I can be worth so much fuss and bother."

"My boy, I cannot afford to lose you. I have grown very fond of you and you are justifying my faith in you and my experiment. Therefore, for my sake, look effective yourself."

will take a shine to the boy and then where will yo be, you can't claim him?"
"Damn the luck," growled Reddie,
"Til get him by hook or crook, you can just bot your life,"
"Well, good day to you all. I'm glad to see such devotion on the part of an uncle, it's very touching."

With this parting shot he left the room and taking the first cab that came in his way he drove to the nearest newspaper stand, where he purchased a magnaine like the one that Reddie and taken from Bobs' hands the day in the inner room.

Arriving at his rooms he threw off his coat and lighting a pipe he sat down in a comfortable chair and opened his book.

"Now let me see if I can find what

in a comfortable chair, and opened his book.

'Now let me see if I can find what my dear friend Reddie objected to." He turned over page after page, but nothing presented itself which appealed to his sense of the necessity on Reddie's part of prohibiting Bobs' reading it.

'Well, I am blessed if I can see anything here that the boy should not have read, Come to think of it, he wasn't reading, was he, he was staring at a picture. Let me look at this stuff again.'

Buddenly his eye lit on the picture of a child holding a hoop and looking at a large dog. He read the name with a start and then looked at the opposite page whereon was depicted a stately Pinglish home. 'Is it possible? Why, of course, now I see the resemblance, Reddie, my lad, you will never see your young nephew again if I can keep him out of your way."

He closed the magazine and threw it on to the table, then knocking the ashes out of his pipe he rose and went into his bedroom. experiment. Therefore, for look after yourself."

"I will, of course, do anything that you wish, Mr. Van Nostrand, and if I am

wish, Mr. Van Nostrand, and if I am pleasing you I am sattside."

Soon after Bobs took his leave and walked down the street. It was growing rapidly dark, and remembering Mr. Van Nostrand's warning he was about to look for a cab, when suddenly one came up to the curb near him.

He turned to hall the driver, but found himself in the grip of a pair of strong arms and a bag thrown over his head before he had time to make any outcry. He was quickly bundled into the waiting carriage, which drove away at a breakneck speed.

neck speed.

CHAPTER XVII.

Bobs made one or two ineffectual efforts to free himself, but finding that it was useless, subsided and remained significant. This, then, was the final act of the drama! The letters had suggested that he would be taken by force if he

the drama! The letters had suggested that he would be taken by force if he did not come willingly, and the threat had been carried out.

Suddenly the carriage stopped, and, Bobs was taken from it and walked up two flights of stairs. A door opened and he was pushed forward. The bag was taken from his head, and he found himself in the presence of three men he had never seen before. "Well, Bobs, old chap, we got you, didn't we."

"Mr. Carlingford, I am delighted to see you, but you have been very remiss. I expected that you would come soon after the dinner to have that chat with me about India. Burely you were not frightened by the burgiars?"

"No, Miss Van Nostrand, but I was called away from the city and did not think it would make enough impression on you whether I came or did not, so I neglected to send a card. I regretted very much to hear of your father's loss of his gems. It must have been a great blow to him."

"Yes, and he feels that it was entirely owing to his carelessness, also, and that does not mend matters or make it any easier to bear."

"No, I suppose not." Bobs looked from one to another and his brows contracted, but he said no-You ought not to go back on you

"You ought not to go back on your old hals when they send you a written invite to return." said a tail man with red hair and mustache.

"What are you talking about?" was the reply. "I have never seen any of you before. What do you want of me?" "O, come off. Bobs. Don't play the innocent act on us. We've been watching your ornamental career and I suppose you're too proud to chum with the old gang, so you made up your mind to drop us. It was no go, we were bound to have you, dear boy."

"Either I'm crazy or you are. I've had some letters from a person named 'Reddle,'" the one in question threw back his head and laughed, "and these letters spoke of the 'old place,' but where 'the old place' was, or is, I did not and do not know."

"You mean to say that you don't know these easier to bear."

"No, I suppose not."

"We have had many excitements in our family of late. You have heard of my sistor's experience, have you not?"

"I saw some account of it in a paper that was sent me, I hope that she was not injured." "No, indeed, thanks to that plucky boy

"No, indeed, thanks to that plucky only that was so badly hurt,"
"How is the young chap?"
"O, he is doing very well now, but the doctor says it begins to look as though he would never remember any of his past. He cannot recall a thing that formerly pertained to his daily life in formerly pertained to his daily life in any way, shape or manner. He does not remember his father who came down from Vermont. He did not see him at the time he came, but he does not know that he had one, and the old man has not sent any word to the doctor, though he has been written to."

"That seems odd."

"I have an idea that as he found that papa was going to take care of the boy he thought he would step aside and let him do it."

"You mean to say that you don't know us, and that you don't know these

"Ah, Carlingford, I am glad to see you. You see that your warning came true, butwas too late."
"Yos, and I regret to hear it very much

indeed."
"Well, that which is done cannot be undone. Nellie, there is something odd about this boy at the hospital. I sent a messenger to Vermont with the proposition to his father that I should take the young chap in charge and be responsible for him. No such man can be found, and there is no such farm as he said he owned. It is very odd."

us, and that you don't know these rooms?"

"I mean to say just that."

"Well, of all the cheek!"

"There's no cheek about it. I do not't know either of you or the rooms. I'm not in the habit of going Back on people, or of teiling lies!" His head was thrown back and he stood erect, looking them straight in the eyes.

"Then what is the matter with you?"

"Nothing that I know of."

"What's your name?"

"It is said to be Robert Morgan; am commonly called Bobs."

"Where did you come from?"

"I do not know, it is said Vermont."

"How do you know that?"

"A man came to the Merrivelt Hospital where I was sick, and said that he was my father. He said that my name was Robert Morgan, that I came from Vormont, and that I was commonly called Bobs. That is all. He never came again."

The tall red-haired man stepped in

Vormont, and that I was commonly called Bobs. That is all. He never came again."

The tall red-haired man stepped in front of him.

"And you don't know me?"

"I do not." is Reddle. Do you know it?"

"I do not doubt your word, but I do not know your name."

"You lie!"

Before the big man could ward it off he received a blow in the face that sent him back several steps. He sprang at the young man with a floree oath, but the others held him back.

"Shut up Reddle," said one of the others, "you only got what you deserved."

"No man tells me I lie, said Bobs, "you might as well know it now as any time."

"Quite right, boy," chimed in London, who had just stepped into the room, "Good fon you. It was a pretty blow. Where did you learn to fight?"

"I don't know, but I won't be told that I lie by any man, big or small."

"What's the matter with the kid?" asked one of the men; "ho's not shamming a little bit?"

"He's crazy," said Roddle.

"I'm not crazy," was the quick reply, followed by a step forward. "I don't know what you men want, but you have made a mista'se, that is all."

"Not on your life. We wanted you and we've got you, You belong to me. I brought you up and spent money on you, and just because you've got into swell society you needn't think that you can drop me."

"I never saw you before in my life, and let me toll you that you belter not Indian ourlos, and has nothing to with this story,

(CHAPTER XVI.

"Well, Bobe," said Mr. Van Nostrand,
"how does the work in the office go?"

"Very well, indeed, sir. It is a little over a year now since I went in there, and Mr. Vanburgh already trusts some quite important drawings to me."

"You have worked hard, my boy, as I happen to know, and you deserve your success."

"Thanks to you, I have had the oppor-

swell society you needn't think that you can drop me."

"I never saw you before in my Hfe, and let me toll you that you better not fool with me or you will get into trouble."

"O, not a bit, my boy, We'll take care of you and get you out of this village till you are tame again. Now, boys, tie him up and to-morrow we will see about getting him away."

The four men selzed Bobs before he could make any resistance, bound him securely, and taking him to the inner room laid him on a cot bed and loft him to his thoughts.

(To be Continued.)

happen to know, and you deserve your success."

"Thanks to you, I have had the opportunity, sir. But for that I don't know where I should have been. I wish that I could pick up some of those lost threads of my mind."

"There is no difference, then?"

"None at all. There is something very odd about the whole business. I have lately received one or two queer letters, but what they mean I do not know."

"Have you say of them?"

"Yes, I have them all at my rooms, but I happen to have the latest one here. Let me read it to you."

"Dear Hobs.—Why don't you come back to us? We will never tell on you, but we

sible for him. No such farm as he said he owned. It is very odd."
"What will you do, papa?"
"I shall do as I intended after considering the matter. I am going to put him into Vanbrugh, the architect's office, as the boy seems to think that he would like to learn that profession and appears to have some taste in that line. Of course, it is an experiment, but I think that I will try it."
"It will be very interesting if successful, Mr. Van Nostrand."
"In my opinion, if a boy of that age has a bent it is best to push him right at it and let him work out his salvation. It is much better than putting him into a business office and chanoins a failure. I like the boy, he is bright and intelligent, and yet he can recall mothing. It is very odd."
"Not hair as odd, papa, as that old man's coming to see him and saying that he was his father. I don't believe he was his father. I don't believe he was his father. I don't believe he was his father and exolting mystery. I snry you are on the track of some great and exolting mystery. I snry you the opportunity."
"I fear we shall have no mystery, except, perhaps, that of not having a father for my protege. That, however, we can dispense with, as it is not needed to make him à success."
"No; in this case it might prove a detriment to your plans."

The conversation then turned upon the Indian curios, and has nothing to do with this story.

Willing to Compromise.

Mamma—O, you bay boy! Where have you been all this time? Don't you think you should be ashamed to worry your mother so?

The Poy—Well, ma, I'm willing to be ashamed that I worried you if you'll promise not to tell pa anything that I worry me.—Philadelphia Press.